



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, August 28, 1998

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **International travel account, second quarter 1998** 2
American travellers spent a record \$2.2 billion in Canada in the second quarter of 1998, bringing the travel deficit to a 10-year low of \$488 million.
- **Characteristics of international travellers, first quarter 1998** 4
Americans made a record 1.8 million overnight trips to Canada during the first quarter of 1998, up 6.5% over the same period in 1997.

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

RELEASE DATES: August 31 to September 4, 1998 15



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MAJOR RELEASES

International travel account

Second quarter 1998 (preliminary)

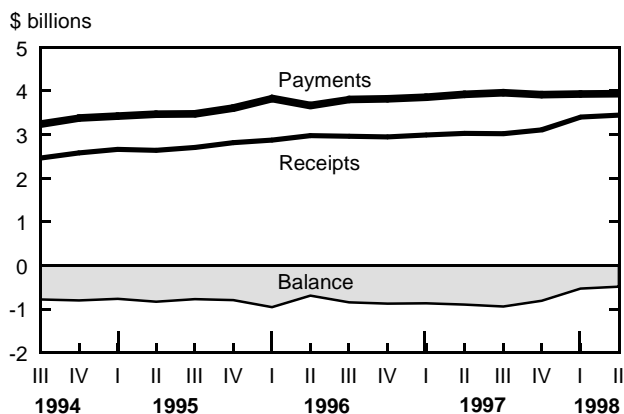
The quarterly travel deficit fell to its lowest level in a decade between April and June, on the heels of record spending by American travellers in Canada.

Overall in the second quarter of 1998, travellers spent a record \$3.4 billion in Canada, while Canadians spent \$3.9 billion in other countries. The resulting difference (\$488 million) brought the travel deficit to its lowest level since early 1988 (\$364 million).

Canada's travel deficit with the world has been cut almost in half within less than a year. The second-quarter deficit was well below the most recent peak of \$943 million in the third quarter of 1997.

By far, the major factor has been spending by Americans in Canada, which has been increasing steadily as the Canadian dollar declined in value against the American dollar. During June alone, Americans made a record number of overnight trips to Canada.

Canada's international travel account deficit down to lowest level in 10 years



Note to readers

Data in this release are seasonally adjusted, but are not adjusted for inflation.

Travel deficit with the United States lowest in 10 years

American spending in Canada reached a record \$2.2 billion during the second quarter of 1998, up 3.5% from the previous quarter. At the same time, spending by Canadians in the United States remained relatively constant at just under \$2.5 billion.

This situation produced the lowest travel deficit with the United States in 10 years (\$275 million). This deficit had peaked at \$1.9 billion during the last three months of 1991.

During the second quarter of 1998, the Canadian dollar reached an all-time low compared with the American dollar, slipping below US\$ 0.69.

Deficit increased between Canada and overseas nations

During the second quarter, Canadians spent more in countries other than the United States than residents of these countries spent in Canada. The result was a deficit of \$212 million, up 7.1% from the previous quarter.

Spending by overseas residents travelling to Canada was down 2.3% from the previous quarter to \$1.2 billion, the lowest level since the third quarter of 1995. Canadian spending in countries other than the United States declined 1.1% from the first quarter to \$1.5 billion.

For further information on this release, contact Ed Lander (613-951-1513; fax: 613-951-2909; landedw@statcan.ca), International Travel Section, Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

International travel account receipts and payments

	First quarter 1997	Second quarter 1997	Third quarter 1997	Fourth quarter 1997	First quarter 1998 ^r	Second quarter 1998 ^p	1996	1997
seasonally adjusted ¹								
\$ millions								
United States								
Receipts	1,645	1,725	1,730	1,800	2,127	2,203	6,485	6,901
Payments	2,511	2,554	2,526	2,421	2,460	2,478	9,871	10,012
Balance	-866	-828	-796	-621	-332	-275	-3,386	-3,110
All other countries								
Receipts	1,347	1,300	1,287	1,307	1,272	1,243	5,273	5,240
Payments	1,346	1,365	1,433	1,493	1,471	1,455	5,251	5,637
Balance	1	-66	-147	-186	-198	-212	23	-397
Total								
Receipts	2,992	3,025	3,017	3,107	3,399	3,445	11,759	12,141
Payments	3,856	3,919	3,960	3,914	3,930	3,933	15,122	15,649
Balance	-864	-894	-943	-807	-531	-488	-3,363	-3,508
unadjusted ¹								
\$ millions								
United States								
Receipts	872	1,799	3,019	1,211	1,139	2,326	6,485	6,901
Payments	2,916	2,748	2,422	1,926	2,876	2,655	9,871	10,012
Balance	-2,044	-949	597	-715	-1,737	-329	-3,386	-3,110
All other countries								
Receipts	809	1,339	2,149	943	777	1,283	5,273	5,240
Payments	1,473	1,282	1,594	1,288	1,611	1,352	5,251	5,637
Balance	-664	57	555	-345	-835	-69	23	-397
Total								
Receipts	1,681	3,138	5,168	2,154	1,916	3,609	11,759	12,141
Payments	4,389	4,030	4,016	3,214	4,487	4,007	15,122	15,649
Balance	-2,708	-892	1,152	-1,060	-2,572	-398	-3,363	-3,508

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

■

Characteristics of international travellers

First quarter 1998

Americans made a record 1.8 million overnight trips to Canada during the first quarter of 1998, up 6.5% over the same period in 1997. This increase in American travel to Canada is directly related to the increased value of the American dollar compared with the Canadian dollar. The value increased 5.3% between the first quarter of 1997 and the first quarter of 1998.

Increase in overnight trips to Canada benefited Alberta and British Columbia

Benefiting from a favourable exchange rate, Americans stayed a little longer and also spent more per trip in the first quarter of 1998 than they did in the same period in 1997. As a result, they injected \$135 million more in the Canadian economy in the first three months of 1998 compared with the same period last year — a jump of 23.3%.

This surge in U.S. spending was most profitable to British Columbia, where spending by Americans jumped 43.8% to \$243 million. Tourism spending in Alberta went up 21.0% to \$59 million.

The most frequently reported reasons for Americans visiting Canada — pleasure travel and trips to visit friends and relatives — both increased (+7.9% and +6.8% respectively) in the first quarter. On the other hand, business travel, which is less discretionary than pleasure travel and, therefore, less affected by exchange rate fluctuations, increased only slightly (+1.3%).

Air travel, which has risen steadily since the implementation of the Open Skies agreement in 1995, increased 8.9%. Meanwhile, auto travel was up 5.7% — the third consecutive quarterly increase. All other modes, which includes bus, train, boat and pedestrian traffic increase by 2.8% over the same quarter last year.

Selected characteristics of overnight trips by Americans to Canada

	Q 1 1997	Q 1 1998	Q 1 1998 to Q 1 1997
	(in thousands)		% change
Trips total	1,693	1,803	6.5
Mode of transportation			
Automobile	1,013	1,071	5.7
Plane	530	577	8.9
Other	151	155	2.8
Purpose of trip			
Business	428	434	1.3
Leisure	727	784	7.9
Visit to friends and relatives	331	354	6.8
Other	207	231	11.4
Length of trip			
1 night	483	500	3.7
2-6 nights	1,093	1,141	4.5
7-13 nights	107	148	38.7
14-20 nights	6	9	48.8
21 or more nights	5	3	-29.1
State of origin			
Michigan	262	276	5.2
New York	294	265	-9.6
Washington	233	260	11.8
Ohio	73	115	57.1
Massachusetts	81	100	23.3
Spending (\$ millions)	582	717	23.3
Average spending per trip (\$)	343.60	398.00	15.8
Average trip duration (nights)	2.88	2.97	3.1

California and Mexico most popular among Canadians

Canadians made 3.0 million overnight trips to the United States during the first quarter of 1998, a sharp 9.9% drop from the same period last year. The most popular American destinations experienced decreases in visits except California, where the number of Canadians visiting increased by 6.0%. Florida remains the most popular destination for Canadians with 804,000 visits. Canadians also spend the most money in the state (\$751 million). The average trip duration in Florida was 14.5 nights compared with an average of 9.5 nights in California.

The top overseas destination for Canadians for the first quarter of 1998 was Mexico, followed by the United Kingdom. As well, Canadian travel to such traditional destinations in Europe as France, the Netherlands and Switzerland showed strong increases.

Places most visited by Canadians for an overnight stay

	Q 1 1997	Q 1 1998	Q 1 1997 to Q 1 1998 %
	(thousands)		change
United States	5,024	4,515	-10.1
Florida	956	804	-15.9
New York	403	295	-26.8
California	273	290	6.0
Washington	328	266	-19.0
Nevada	237	233	-1.6
Overseas	1,480	1,464	-1.1
Mexico	315	333	5.8
United Kingdom	118	115	-2.5
Dominican Republic	78	89	14.2
France	50	80	57.9
Switzerland	17	20	14.1
The Netherlands	17	24	38.9

Overseas travel down

Compared with 1997, overseas travel to Canada decreased 13.3% during the first quarter of 1998. Overseas visitors spent \$24 million less in Canada during the first quarter of 1998, compared with the same period in 1997. All provinces experienced decreases in spending by overseas visitors except British Columbia (up 18.4% or \$32 million), Alberta (up 19.9% or \$14 million) and Quebec (up 9.4% or \$9 million) respectively for these provinces.

Spending by overseas residents during overnight visits

	Q 1 1997	Q 1 1998	Q 1 1997 to Q 1 1998 %
	millions of dollars		change
Canada	567	543	-4.2
Province visited			
Atlantic Provinces	20	11	-47.1
Quebec	95	103	9.4
Ontario	195	133	-32.1
Manitoba and Saskatchewan	7	5	-34.9
Alberta and British Columbia	245	291	18.8
Territories	5	1	-78.5

Note: Figures may not add to total due to rounding.

Spending up slightly by overseas travellers entering Canada directly

The proportion of overseas travellers who entered Canada directly compared with entry to Canada via the United States increased from 62% to 67% in the first quarter of 1998, compared with the same period last year. The economic impact of this increase is important for Canada because these travellers stay longer than those who entered via the United States and spend more in Canada per trip.

Overseas tourists who entered Canada by land via the United States dropped nearly 50% in the first quarter of 1998. However, the 333,000 overseas travellers who entered Canada directly in the first quarter of 1998 spent \$423 million, up 1.3% from the same period in 1997.

This release presents a brief overview of data now available from the International Travel Survey. The tables upon which this analysis is based, as well as various statistical profiles and micro data files of characteristics of international travellers for the first quarter of 1998, are now available on request.

To order one or more of these products or for further information, contact Ed Lander (613-951-1513; landedw@statcan.ca), International Travel Section, Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

Number of trips and spending of overseas travellers in Canada

	Trips			Spending		
	Q 1 1997	Q 1 1998	Q 1 1997 to Q 1 1998	Q 1 1997	Q 1 1998	Q 1 1997 to Q 1 1998
	(thousands)		% change	(millions)		% change
Total trips	622	521	-16.2	568	544	-4.2
Same day	50	25	-48.3	1.2	0.8	-35.3
Overnight	572	496	-13.3	567	543	-4.2
Direct	345	333	-3.6	417	423	1.3
Via U.S.	227	164	-28.0	150	120	-19.5
Land	113	58	-49.0	37	23	-37.1
Other	114	106	-7.1	113	97	-13.7



OTHER RELEASES

Travel between Canada and other countries — Erratum

June 1998

For further information, contact Ed Lander (613-951-1513; landedw@statcan.ca), International Travel Section, Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

The wrong table appeared in the August 17th release of Travel between Canada and other countries. The following is the correct table.

Car excursions between Canada and the United States

	Americans to Canada		Canadians to the United States	
	June 1998 ^P	June 1997 to June 1998	June 1998 ^P	June 1997 to June 1998
	unadjusted			
	thousands	% change	thousands	% change
Canada	2,463	3.7	2,548	-16.6
Place of entry/re-entry				
New Brunswick	148	3.7	429	-11.8
Quebec	115	8.5	236	-22.7
Ontario	1,897	3.1	1,150	-13.4
Manitoba	38	-11.3	54	-13.9
Saskatchewan	10	21.0	16	-21.0
Alberta	16	10.9	14	-18.4
British Columbia	234	8.3	645	-22.4
Yukon	6	0.9	4	-16.8

^P Preliminary figures.

Employment, earnings and hours

June 1998 (preliminary)

Average weekly earnings fell by \$0.98 to \$603.18 in June. Earnings declined in most industries with construction and communications and utilities showing the largest decreases. Both salaried and hourly paid employees saw their weekly earnings decline. Despite a slight increase in average hourly earnings for hourly paid employees (+\$0.10), the decrease in average weekly earnings for the hourly paid employees can be attributed to lower average weekly hours recorded in most industries.

Over the last 12 months, average weekly earnings have increased by 0.8%. These gains are consistent with the modest growth recorded in the Consumer Price Index and the gross domestic product deflator.

The year-over-year growth in average hourly earnings was 2.9% in June, somewhat higher than the annual growth rates previously recorded in the last 6 months. The growth in the 12 months ending June 1998 can be partly attributed to a substantial drop in average hourly earnings in June 1997, which exaggerates the 12 month change.

After four months of little change in employment, paid employment declined slightly in June. Employment declines occurred in most industries, with Quebec and Ontario accounting for most of the employment declines. Despite the relative stability shown by SEPH employment levels since January 1998, total paid employment increased by 293,000 (+2.6%) over the last 12 months.

Beginning with the May 1998 release, the Labour Division has completed the third phase of its redesign in the use of administrative records for the production of

employment, earnings and hours estimates. In addition, a new sample for the Business Payrolls Survey has been drawn to produce estimates of paid hours, and average weekly and hourly earnings. With the change in methodology, employment estimates derived from administrative records may show a different seasonal pattern than the previous data, which was derived from survey questionnaires. This can only be assessed within the context of a longer time period. Statistics Canada will continue to monitor these impacts and will help users interpret its data. To minimise impacts, it is recommended that SEPH data, particularly employment data, be used in the context of longer time periods for detailed industry distributions. A description of the methodological changes and their impacts on the data is available in the May publication of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002XPB).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators will be available in September through standard tables in the monthly publication *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002-XPB, \$32/\$320), the historical publication *Annual estimates of employment, earnings and hours* 1985-1997 (diskette: 72F0002XDB, \$120) and by custom tabulations.

For further information on this release, contact Jean Leduc (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; labour@statcan.ca), Labour Division. □

Average weekly earnings for all employees

Industry group (1980 Standard Industrial Classification)	June 1997	May 1998 ^r	June 1998 ^p	May to June 1998	June 1997 to June 1998
seasonally adjusted					
	\$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	598.11	604.16	603.18	-0.2	0.8
Logging and forestry	807.34	770.38	767.20	-0.4	-5.0
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	1,040.53	1,102.26	1,108.69	0.6	6.6
Manufacturing	736.55	758.05	754.84	-0.4	2.5
Construction	723.68	698.60	684.13	-2.1	-5.5
Transportation and storage	723.19	728.92	734.74	0.8	1.6
Communication and other utilities	794.54	810.80	792.39	-2.3	-0.3
Wholesale trade	641.19	661.13	657.22	-0.6	2.5
Retail trade	350.57	361.96	359.44	-0.7	2.5
Finance and insurance	789.62	807.87	813.27	0.7	3.0
Real estate operators and insurance agencies	624.07	621.45	614.10	-1.2	-1.6
Business services	688.40	680.78	685.25	0.7	-0.5
Education-related services	673.25	669.05	660.94	-1.2	-1.8
Health and social services	518.74	515.87	517.93	0.4	-0.2
Accommodation, food and beverage services	237.28	229.31	228.23	-0.5	-3.8
Public administration	732.34	747.44	745.44	-0.3	1.8
Miscellaneous services	406.15	405.95	407.09	0.3	0.2
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	539.67	528.90	527.25	-0.3	-2.3
Prince Edward Island	481.03	481.69	467.43	-3.0	-2.8
Nova Scotia	509.20	513.07	517.30	0.8	1.6
New Brunswick	527.24	527.29	524.37	-0.6	-0.5
Quebec	565.67	569.18	568.09	-0.2	0.4
Ontario	638.90	645.21	641.85	-0.5	0.5
Manitoba	521.56	540.33	535.72	-0.9	2.7
Saskatchewan	523.86	537.64	538.36	0.1	2.8
Alberta	599.05	612.50	614.63	0.3	2.6
British Columbia	615.30	617.21	616.16	-0.2	0.1
Yukon	690.45	678.56	655.97	-3.3	-5.0
Northwest Territories	721.53	752.20	722.78	-3.9	0.2

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 Standard Industrial Classification)	April 1998	May 1998 ^r	June 1998 ^p	April to May 1998	May to June 1998
seasonally adjusted					
	thousands			% change	
Industrial aggregate	11,589	11,585	11,564	0.0	-0.2
Logging and forestry	70	71	70	1.4	-1.4
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	146	145	146	-0.7	0.7
Manufacturing	1,862	1,867	1,876	0.3	0.5
Construction	503	501	498	-0.4	-0.6
Transportation and storage	488	491	485	0.6	-1.2
Communication and other utilities	382	382	381	0.0	-0.3
Wholesale trade	725	727	725	0.3	-0.3
Retail trade	1,411	1,417	1,419	0.4	0.1
Finance and insurance	518	517	512	-0.2	-1.0
Real estate operators and insurances agencies	203	203	201	0.0	-1.0
Business services	782	789	795	0.9	0.8
Education-related services	937	939	936	0.2	-0.3
Health and social services	1,214	1,212	1,206	-0.2	-0.5
Accommodation, food and beverage services	841	844	841	0.4	-0.4
Public administration	670	668	666	-0.3	-0.3
Miscellaneous services	689	686	683	-0.4	-0.4
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	151	151	149	0.0	-1.3
Prince Edward Island	47	46	47	-2.1	2.2
Nova Scotia	320	320	321	0.0	0.3
New Brunswick	263	261	259	-0.8	-0.8
Quebec	2,759	2,754	2,739	-0.2	-0.5
Ontario	4,555	4,560	4,546	0.1	-0.3
Manitoba	434	433	434	-0.2	0.2
Saskatchewan	345	343	345	-0.6	0.6
Alberta	1,210	1,210	1,208	0.0	-0.2
British Columbia	1,474	1,477	1,483	0.2	0.4
Yukon	15	15	15	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories	25	25	25	0.0	0.0

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

Fixed assets 1998

in the global economy lies behind this rapid buildup of assets.

By the end of 1998, the value of the structures and equipment used to produce goods and services in the economy will total \$1.9 trillion. The value of structures and equipment has grown by over 80% in the last 20 years and indicates that the production capacity of the economy has grown. This should help create a non-inflationary environment.

The strong increase in assets has been especially notable in machinery and equipment, indicating that the economy has been incorporating the latest technological innovations at a rapid rate. The drive by industries to become more productive and competitive

Fixed assets 1998

	Building and engineering structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
\$ billions (1992 constant dollars)			
Total	1,367.3	555.2	1,922.4
Agriculture, fishing, forestry and mining	225.6	33.0	258.6
Manufacturing	91.0	154.9	245.9
Construction	6.8	18.5	25.3
Transportation and utilities	367.7	181.5	549.2
Trade	38.9	31.0	69.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	143.8	50.0	193.7
Business services, accommodation and other services	44.9	44.7	89.6
Government departments	323.9	26.0	349.8
Education	82.0	7.1	89.1
Health and social services	42.8	8.5	51.3

Note: The estimates in this release are valued at 1992 prices. Also, the estimates have been revised historically to take into account the new international guidelines for national accounting released in 1993. The estimates are now consistent with the System of National Accounts.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 11000-11092 (current dollars) and 11100-11192 (constant 1992 dollars).

For further information on this release, contact Flo Magmanlac (613-951-2765). For analytical information, contact Richard Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Stocks of frozen meat products August 1998

Total frozen meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of August totalled 40 548 metric tonnes compared with 42 482 tonnes last month and 39 346 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

Available on the Internet (www.statcan.ca, 23-009-XIB, free). The menu path is *Products and services, Downloadable publications, Index of downloadable publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Tony Dupuis (613-951-2511; duputon@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Electric power statistics June 1998

Net generation of electricity increased to 41,469 gigawatt hours, up 1.6% from June 1997. Exports decreased 0.6% to 3,700 gigawatt hours, and imports increased from 491 gigawatt hours to 1,355 gigawatt hours.

Generation of hydro electricity decreased 0.7% to 24,871 gigawatt hours. Thermal conventional generation was up 8.2% to 11,456 gigawatt hours, mainly to compensate for the loss of nuclear sources in New Brunswick and the hydro loss in Ontario. Generation from nuclear sources was down 1.0% to 5,142 gigawatt hours. Higher imports and lower exports helped to compensate for British Columbia's loss of generating capacity in order to meet domestic demand.

Year-to-date net generation at the end of June 1998 totalled 271,913 gigawatt hours, down 3.1% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (20,314 gigawatt hours) were up 1.6%, whereas year-to-date imports (7,808 gigawatt hours) rose 100.1% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The June 1998 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001-XPB, \$12/\$114) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact André Lefebvre (613-951-3560; alefeba@statcan.ca), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Telephone statistics June 1998

Canada's 14 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$1,427.4 million in June, a 2.1% increase from June 1997. Operating expenses were \$1,052.2 million, down 0.3% from June 1997. Net operating revenue totalled \$375.2 million, a 9.6% increase from June 1997.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The June 1998 issue of *Telephone statistics* (56-002-XIB, \$8/\$70) is now available on the Internet. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Haig McCarrell (613-951-5948), Science and Technology Redesign Project. ■

Production and value of aquaculture

1996 (revised) and 1997 (preliminary)

The production and value of aquaculture finfish and shellfish are now available for 1996 and 1997. Data are tabulated by province.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2286-2297.

These data will be available in *Livestock statistics updates* (23-603-UPE, \$45/\$149) in September. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Bernadette Alain (902-893-7251), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Infomat - A weekly review, August 28, 1998
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE
(Canada: \$3/\$109; outside Canada: US\$3/US\$109).

Infomat - A weekly review, August 28, 1998
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE
(Canada: \$4/\$145; outside Canada: US\$4/US\$145).

Footwear statistics, quarter ended, June 1998
Catalogue number 33-002-XPB
(Canada: \$8/\$25; outside Canada: US\$8/US\$25).

Railway carloadings, June 1998
Catalogue number 52-001-XPB
(Canada: \$11/\$103; outside Canada: US\$11/US\$103).

Telephone statistics, May 1998
Catalogue number 56-002-XIB
(Canada: \$8/\$70; outside Canada: US\$8/US\$70).

Imports by commodity, June 1998
Catalogue number 65-007-XMB
(Canada: \$37/\$361; outside Canada: US\$37/US\$361).

Imports by commodity, June 1998
Catalogue number 65-007-XPB
(Canada: \$78/\$773; outside Canada: US\$78/US\$773).

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Thursday, June 3, 1997 For release at 8:30 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban transit, 1995 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1995, each Canadian took an average of about 40 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years. Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was notably weak again in 1995 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow nominal growth during the year. 	2 4
OTHER RELEASES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help-wanted index, May 1997 Short-term Expectations Survey Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997 Egg production, April 1997 	3 3 12 12
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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by E-mail, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

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RELEASE DATES

August 31 to September 4, 1998
(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
31	National economic and financial accounts	Q2 1998
31	Balance of international payments	Q2 1998
31	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	June 1998
2	Help-wanted Index	August 1998
4	Building permits	July 1998
4	Labour Force Survey	August 1998
